

ART. XVIII.—Notes on *Amycterides*, with Descriptions of
New Species.

[PART I.]

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In the present series of papers it is my intention to contribute from time to time such notes on the distribution, relationship and synonymy of the Australian *Amycterides* as have come to light too late for inclusion in the formal revision now being published in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. In revising a group so difficult in many ways as the ground weevils, one finds as the work progresses many facts becoming evident which often throw new light on obscure or neglected features in portions of the work already published. Also as it became generally known that I was engaged on the group, collectors from various parts of Australia have sent me specimens for identification; in this way a large amount of material has passed through my hands, and new species have accumulated.

In the present paper appear the descriptions of some new species, belonging chiefly to *Psalidura* and *Talaurinus*. I had also hoped to include some notes on the species of *Amycterides* found in Victoria, but having recently received a good deal more material from Victoria, I have not yet been able to examine it all thoroughly, and must postpone this part of the paper. It may be said, however, that though a good number of species have now been described from Victoria, but little is known about many of them; even some of the commoner species have been only lately described. Of the fauna of many of the mountain ranges of Victoria, the habitat, par excellence, of *Psalidura* and *Talaurinus*, practically nothing is known, and, as species are often strictly local, systematic collecting of the mountain districts will probably bring many new species to light.

PSALIDURA MIRA, var. *EDENENSIS*, n. var.

♂ Of size, form and structure of *mira*, differing in the abdominal fascicles, being broader and more widely separated.

Dimensions.—♂ 21 x 8 mm.

Hab.—N.S. Wales, Eden (H. J. Carter).

In the position and shape of the fascicles this insect corresponds more with *P. sublaevigata*, but the difference in the prothoracic granules is very marked. *P. mirifica*, which I regard as a variety of *P. mira*, seems intermediate in respect to the fascicles between *mira* and the new variety, otherwise I would have been inclined to regard *edenensis* as worthy of specific rank.

It would be interesting to know whether this species or a closely allied one extended into Victoria. *P. mira* with its varieties ranges from Sydney to Eden, and does probably extend into the north-east corner of Victoria. The only other species of the "horned-jaw" group found in Victoria is *P. approximata*, which occurs at Buffalo Mountains; but *P. carteri*, which is found at Mt. Kosciusko, might also occur in Victoria.

PSALIDURA TAYLORI, n. sp.

♂ Size small, elongate, subparallel. Black, opaque; sparsely clothed with minute brownish scales; setae black, fascicles reddish, anal hair black.

Head convex, rather densely clothed. Rostrum distinctly separate from head, somewhat dilatate on sides beyond external ridges, internal ridges subparallel, little convergent, medium notch wide, lateral sulci long, deep. Eyes ovate. Prothorax (5 x 5 mm.) widely dilatate on sides, apical margin with median lobe strongly produced and ocular lobes definite, collar constriction well marked, disc depressed in centre, median line evident; closely set with very small depressed granules each bearing a long seta. Elytra (8.5 x 6 mm.) evenly, rather strongly, widened from behind shoulders, base moderately arcuate, humeri definite, not greatly produced; disc with rows of small foveiform punctures, interstices first, third, fifth and seventh prominent, costiform, setigerous in double series; second, fourth and sixth not raised, sparingly setigerous in single series. Metasternum with feeble central impression. Apical segment excavate, preanal fossa deep, occupying most of excavation; fascicles widely separated (2 mm.), posterior edge with dense fringe of short, stout hair. Forceps short, stumpy, apices not meeting, directed backwards, a short knob-like projection present on inner and anterior aspect concealing the small laminae; apical tergite strongly bearded between ends of forceps.

♀ Of a short, obtuse form; prothorax (4.5 x 5.5 mm.) abraded in middle; elytra (11.5 x 8 mm.) with interstices second, fourth and sixth more definitely raised, subcostate, not as prominent as rest. Beneath convex, without excavation.

Dimensions.—♂ 15 x 6 mm.; ♀ 16 x 8 mm.

Hab.—N.S. Wales, Guy Fawkes (F. H. Taylor); Guyra (H. J. Carter).

The Guyra specimens differ in being larger (17 x 7 mm.) and in having the alternate interstices, second, fourth and sixth, more raised. (18 x 8 mm.) less obese, the prothorax less abraded.

From the dilatate prothorax and the form of the anal excavation and forceps I regard this species as allied to *P. sulcipennis*, but the elytral interstices would indicate an approach to the groups with all the interstices complete.

It is a very distinct species, and I have much pleasure in dedicating it to the original discoverer—Mr. F. H. Taylor.

PSALIDURA IRRASA, n. sp.

♂ Black, with muddy scales in depressions; setae light brown, where present moderately long, mostly appearing as if abraded.

Head and rostrum as in *P. variolosa*. Prothorax (5.5 x 6 mm.) strongly dilatate on sides, apical lobe strongly produced over head, discal impression faint; set with small, round, depressed granules, as if abraded, punctures small, setae absent except near sides. Elytra (11 x 8 mm.) with rows of shallow transverse foveae, ridges between not greatly raised, setigerous, not granulate; interstices finely granulate, the granules round, smooth on top as if abraded, the puncture small, occluded, not umbilicate, towards sides and on declivity granules less abraded, setigerous, umbilicate, second, fourth and sixth interstices in single, third, fifth and seventh in double series; sides with rounded setigerous, non-umbilicated granules. Anal excavation wide and deep as in *variolosa*, fascicles closer and longer; posterior edge strongly bearded with black hair extending across middle, intermediate row of hair black, set close against posterior row, differently directed—back and down—apparently not extending across middle line. Forceps short, apices meeting, laminae obliquely set.

Dimensions.—♂ 17 x 8 mm.

Hab.—Howell (J. F. Stephen, per H. J. Carter).

Close to *variolosa*, but differentiated by the character of the granules, and by the hair or bristles of the posterior row extending across the middle line. The anal characters are hard to make out definitely, but I have not ventured to dissect out my only specimen.

PSALIDURA INTERMEDIA, n. sp.

♂ Of size and general form of *variolosa*. Black, sparsely clothed with feeble greyish scales; setae long, dark brown. Fascicles red; anal hair black and reddish.

Head and rostrum as in *variolosa*. Prothorax (5 x 6 mm.) ampliate, median lobe strongly produced, collar impression feebly marked, closely set with small, round, strongly setigerous granules, not abraded nor umbilicate, rather smaller in centre. Elytra (10.5 x 7.5 mm.) with rows of shallow transverse foveae, intervening ridges feebly granulate, setigerous; interstices with rounded, strongly umbilicate, setigerous granules, those nearer base feebly flattened, in single series on second, fourth and sixth, tending to duplication in centre, in double series on third, fifth and seventh. Sides with setigerous non-umbilicate granules. Anal excavation wide and deep; fascicles large, closer together than in *wilcoxi*; posterior edge strongly beaded with dark hair or bristles, extending across middle line, intermediate row of a bright red colour, set farther away from posterior row than in *variolosa*, and continued across middle line; apical tergite bearded. Forceps short, apices acute, touching; laminae obliquely set.

♀ Like *variolosa*, (♀).

Dimensions.—♂ 17 x 7.5 mm.; ♀ 19 x 8 mm.

Hab.—Queensland, Stanthorpe, Dalveen (H. J. Carter and T. G. Sloane).

The arrangement of the anal hair is a bit difficult to make out, the intermediate row appears to be directed inwards and somewhat forwards until on a level with the fascicles on each side, thence the bristles are continued in an arc parallel with the posterior edge, and continuous across the middle line. It seems closest to *P. wilcoxi*, but is a larger species, in general appearance more resembling *P. variolosa*. The distinctions between the species of the *P. wilcoxi* group may be tabulated as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 60 (63) Elytral interstices finely and distinctly granulate. | |
| 61 (62) Supranumary tufts (intermediate row) reddish. | |
| a. Intermediate row not continued across middle line. | <i>P. wilcoxi</i> , Macl. |
| aa. Bristles continued across middle line. | <i>P. intermedia</i> , n.sp. |
| 62 (61) Intermediate row of bristles black. | |
| b. Posterior row of bristles not continuous across middle line. | <i>P. variolosa</i> , Ferg. |
| bb. Posterior row continuous across middle line. | <i>P. irrasa</i> , n.sp. |
| 63 (60) Elytral interstices costate. | <i>P. breviformis</i> , Ferg. |

PSALIDURA HELMSI, n. sp.

♂ Elliptical elongate, size large. Black, opaque; in depressions with sparse, muddy clothing; setae moderately long, dark-brown, almost black; fascicles reddish.

Head convex, rather closely setigero-punctate. Rostrum as in *P. monticola*. Prothorax (6 x 6.5 mm.) rotundate, median lobe well defined, collar constriction and median line faint but traceable; closely set with small, round, setigerous granules, rather finer in centre; sides granulate. Elytra (14 x 8.5 mm.) gently widened on sides from behind shoulders to beyond middle, apex somewhat abruptly rounded, mucronate, base widely, not deeply, arcuate; humeral angles out-turned noduliform; with rows of small transverse closely-placed foveae, intrastrial ridges setigerous, hardly granulate; interstices somewhat raised, fourth rather less so, all continuous throughout, set with small black strongly setigerous granules in double series, single on portion of fourth. Metasternum widely concave, sides almost on level with middle coxae; anal excavation deep, wide, reaching to anterior margin, preanal fossa hidden with forceps in position; fascicles small, moderately separated. Forceps short, apices obtuse, hardly meeting; laminae slightly bent inwards, apices meeting, broad at base, anterior and posterior edges straight and parallel for about two-thirds of length, thence posterior edge changing direction backwards as well as downwards, and anterior edge continued back to form an obtusely pointed apex. Apical tergite strongly bearded.

♀ Differs in usual manner; fifth segment with feeble median longitudinal impression, sublaevigate.

Dimensions.—♂ 21 x 8.5 mm; ♀ 21 x 8.5 mm.

Hab.—Victoria, Benalla (R. Helms); National Museum, Melbourne.

In general appearance close to *P. monticola*, but separated by the form of the laminae. In *monticola* the edges of these are subparallel throughout and the apex broadly rounded; in *mirabuuda* form of the laminae. In *monticola* the edges of these are sub-triangle.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this new species to Mr. R. Helms, who kindly placed him specimens at my disposal.

TALAUINUS CONFUSUS, n. sp.

♂ Of a narrow, elongate form. Black, with evidence of fairly dense greyish subpubescence in parts, this mainly removed from dorsal surface of elytra. Setae light brown in colour.

Head separately convex from rostrum. Rostrum flattened above, the median area and sublateral sulci but little depressed; a deep semicircular sulcus behind apical plate; external margin of dorsum presenting a thin edge, not raised into a ridge, with a feeble sinuation concave outwards in front of base; internal ridges strongly raised above general surface, long, convergent, but not meeting, median area feebly depressed between the ridges, with a short, ill-defined median carina in front. Scrobes looking somewhat upward as well as out, posteriorly widened, but not reaching eye. Scape long, moderately thickened. Prothorax (3.5 x 4.5 mm.) evenly, moderately strongly rounded on sides, ocular lobes feeble, disc with ill-defined subapical constriction; set with moderately large, contiguous, rounded granules, somewhat irregular in size, each bearing a long seta and tending to leave median and sublateral lines free from granules. Elytra (10 x 5.5 mm.) elongate, little widened posteriorly, base feebly arcuate, humeri evident but not produced. Disc with rows of small open foveiform punctures, each subtended by a single seta; interstices definitely though not greatly raised, set with small subobsolete granules in single series, setae long, directed backwards, the whole sculpture somewhat confused. Beneath with small scattered setae, no median vitta; intermediate segments moderately long, fifth segment not excavate, with narrow transverse sulcus at extreme apex, not extending the width of segment. Legs simple, femora not ridged beneath.

♀ Similar but more robust, fifth segment with shallow oval impression near apex.

Dimensions.—♂ 15 x 5.5 mm.; ♀ 17 x 7.5 mm.

Hab.—N.S. Wales, Garah (S. D. Webb), Moree (A. M. Lea), Narrabri (F. Musgrave).

A distinct species, not close to any previously described. In general appearance it resembles *T. strangulatus*, Blackb., but that species has a differently sculptured rostrum. In all the specimens in my collection the clothing is reduced to small patches on sides and declivity, but specimens in Mr. Lea's collection have the whole surface almost densely clothed.

I cannot at present state its true position in the genus, the number of granulate forms discovered since my table was published suggest that the grouping suggested therein requires modification. At present, and until material is available from the more inland parts of Australia, particularly S.W. Queensland, I think it inadvisable to attempt such revision. In the characters of the rostrum this species suggests a relationship to *T. variegatus*, MacL., which is found in similar country.

TALaurINUS ALATICORNIS, n. sp.

♂ Small, elongate, subparallel. Black, densely clothed with grey and silvery subsetose pubescence (hardly scales), the prothorax trivittate, the elytra obscurely maculate; the head densely clothed with yellow. Setae light brown.

Head convex, separately so from rostrum, forehead obliquely rugulose on each side near base of rostrum; external rostral ridges not raised, the margins of dorsum divergent posteriorly with feebly sinuous outline; internal ridges prominent, little convergent, obliquely rugulose punctate; median area moderately depressed between internal ridges, the middle feebly raised and subcarinate. Scrobes rather strongly curved. Antennae with scape rather short, strongly and sinuously curved backwards, incrassate and dilatate towards extremity, the innermost portion narrow, forming short peduncle. Prothorax (3.5 x 4.5 mm.) moderately and evenly rounded on sides, apical margin rather feebly produced above, ocular lobes feeble; disc closely set with small depressed setigerous granules, for the most part rounded, but in the baso-lateral quadrants of disc showing feeble tendency to run in transversely curved rows. Elytra (8 x 5 mm.) elongate, little widened, base feebly arcuate, humeri marked, slightly advanced; with rows of small shallow transverse foveae obscured by clothing, alternate interstices slightly raised, feebly granulate but strongly setigerous in single series, occasionally duplicated, second and fourth interstices not raised, marked by feeble row of setae. Beneath without median vitta, with obsolete scattered setigerous punctures, fifth segment depressed in middle two-fourths, the depression bounded on each side by a strong carina extending from the anterior margin a little more than half the length of the segment. Legs simple.

♀ Similar to ♂, but more ovate in outline, transverse arrangement of prothoracic granules more evident, beneath gently convex, without depression on fifth segment.

Dimensions.—♂ 13 x 5; ♀ 12 x 4.5 mm.

Hab.—N.S. Wales, Garah (S. D. Webb), Moree (A. M. Lea); S. Queensland, Darling Downs (Lau.).

Closely allied to *T. clavicornis*, but readily distinguished by the prothoracic granules smaller, not flattened or tessellated as in that species.

TALaurINUS VITICOLLIS, n. sp.

♀ General facies that of *T. griseus*, Macl. Black, opaque; rather sparsely clothed with exceedingly minute, dark subsetose

scales, with longer white subsetose pubescence forming three longitudinal vittae on prothorax (the middle one only evident at base), an interrupted line along edge of elytra, and fairly densely distributed on legs, with yellow subpubescence at sides of prothorax and elytra, on sterna and abdominal segments, forming a yellow patch in middle and at each side of segments, these being united along the top of each segment. Setae black.

Head continuous above with rostrum, densely clothed except along narrow median line, with scattered decumbent setae. Rostrum excavate, median area depressed, sulcate at bottom; external ridges somewhat convergent, width across base of ridges much less than width of rostrum; internal ridges moderately long, slightly convergent. Scrobes simple, widely open posteriorly. Scape moderately long and robust. Eyes subovate. Prothorax (3 x 4 mm.) subcylindrical, very little widened, apical margin feebly sinuate; disc with fairly definite subapical constriction and moderately impressed median line; with small, not very prominent granules somewhat irregularly disposed, with slight tendency to run together, granules more distinct on sides. Elytra (10 x 6.5 mm.) strongly widened on sides, apex moderately strongly produced, base gently arcuate, humeri marked but not produced; with rows of obscure punctures, the first, third and fifth interstices feebly raised, the others not at all, with no evident granules, but with numerous fine setae more or less irregularly disposed in double or triple series on raised interstices, the whole sculpture obscure and indefinite, more obscure, beneath convex without impressions.

Dimensions.—♀ 15.5 x 6.5 mm.

Hab.—S. Queensland, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island (Queensland Museum and R. Hledge).

A typical member of Group IV., second portion of group with humeral angles not produced; it differs from all in the clothing and more obscure sculpture, its nearest ally being *T. griseus*. The elytral sculpture is very indefinite, the rows of depressions, which are more of the nature of shallow foveae, being very hard to trace; the arrangement of the fine setae is also confused. I have not seen a male, but in the allied species, *T. griseus*, the difference in sex is not marked.

TALaurINUS ANGUSTUS, n. sp.

♂ Form elongate, narrow. Black, rather densely clothed with minute muddy subsetose scales; beneath with median yellow vitta; setae dark brown.

Head continuous with rostrum in same plane above, densely clothed and with numerous stout decumbent setae. Rostrum moderately long, little excavate except at apex, the median area narrow, rather strongly depressed, external ridges parallel, internal long, prominent, though less so than external, rather feebly convergent, sublateral sulci long. Scrobes open posteriorly, extending not quite to eye. Eyes ovate. Prothorax (3 x 4 mm.) evenly rounded, but not greatly ampliate on sides, apical margin with rather strongly marked postocular sinuation; closely set with fine, somewhat depressed granules, becoming obsolescent along middle line, sides granulate. Elytra (10 x 5.5 mm.) elongate, not greatly ampliate on sides, base subtruncate, humeri hardly marked. Disc with series of small, practically obsolete punctures closely set; sutural interstice rather feebly raised, stronger at base, with obsolete granules, second with five or six small separate tubercles, obsolescent anteriorly, more evident and subconical on declivity, extending to apex, fourth with none or single one near middle, third and fifth each with a continuous row of small tubercles, obsolete and tending to run together anteriorly, becoming more marked and subconical posteriorly, sixth with row of about six subconical, moderately closely set, not reaching base or apex. Sides with rows of obsolete punctures, interstices not tuberculate. Beneath flattened, intermediate segments rather long, fifth with obscure mesial depression. Anterior femora not rigid. ♀ Similar to male, but more ovate in outline, median ventral vitta less marked, sculpture more obscure, beneath convex without impressions.

Dimensions.—♂ 15 x 5.5 mm.; ♀ 14 x 5 mm.

Hab.—Victoria, Glenample (T. G. Sloane). Other specimens without exact locality.

In my table of the genus would be placed in group VIII., and with *T. sobrinus*, from which it differs inter alia in shape, tubercles and under-surface. It is perhaps most nearly allied to *T. bucephalus*, but the anterior femora are not rigid beneath, and it is a smaller, narrower and much more obscure-looking species. Although apparently common in Victoria, this species seems to have been previously overlooked.

— *TALAUINUS TURNERI*, n. sp.

♂ Oblongate-ovate, convex. Black, practically without clothing except a small patch of setose pubescence in the middle of each of the two first abdominal segments; setae black, minute, for the most part abraded.

Head strongly convex, rather feebly depressed in front; with a few obsolete punctures. Rostrum short, excavate, external ridges rounded across, subrugosely punctate, somewhat convergent posteriorly; internal ridges prominent, convergent; median area strongly depressed, sublateral sulci long, deep, connected at base by transverse basal sulcus. Sulci well defined posteriorly; eyes ovate. Prothorax (4.5 x 5.5 mm.) rather strongly dilatate on sides, apex somewhat produced above, ocular lobes feeble; disc with broad, shallow subapical transverse impression, median line traceable; closely set with numerous small granules feebly depressed above, as if slightly abraded. Elytra (9.5 x 7.5 mm.) rather widely dilatate posteriorly, apex strongly and abruptly rounded, base feebly arcuate, angles marked but not produced; with rather deep longitudinal striae formed of small closely set transverse foveae, the intervening ridges depressed, but running up on to the interstice on either side; interstices strongly raised, the second the most prominent, the first, second and third definitely costiform, the component granules abraded to base level, the remaining interstices not so evidently costiform, the granules, though showing a tendency towards abrasion, small and distinct, on the fifth and sixth in double series. Beneath, intermediate segments short; fifth with extensive shallow depression reaching to anterior margin in middle and extending to postero-lateral angles, also with a deep, slightly transversely oval median fossa situated near posterior margin, a blunt tubercle present at each side of, and projecting into, fossa, situated a little nearer posterior than anterior margin, and nearer to side than to corresponding tubercle. Anterior femora not ridged, tibiae simple.

Dimensions.—♂ 15 x 7.5 mm.

Hab.—N.S. Wales, Mt. Kosciusko, 6000 ft., 5th March, 1912.

For the opportunity of describing this species I am indebted to Dr. A. Jeffries Turner, who took the unique specimen on Mt. Kosciusko in March, 1912.

The species forms an interesting addition to the morbillosus group, group xiii. of my revision. From the other members it is readily distinguished by the costiform character of its elytral sculpture. In my table it might be placed next *T. melancholicus*, Lea, and the table would then read:—

116 (111) Third elytral interstice costiform.

a. Second and fourth interstices obsolete.

T. melancholicus, Lea.

aa. All interstices strongly developed.

T. turneri, n.sp.

Though I have placed this group among the tuberculate species, it is evidently not much at home there, both this species and *melancholicus* being strongly costate species, and yet they cannot be separated from their congeners of the same group.

The distribution of these two species, one found at Mt. Kosciusko, the other extending from Mt. Macedon into S. Australia, would suggest the possibility of other forms occurring in the intervening area.

TALAIRINUS CARINATUS, n. sp.

♂ Closely resembling *T. costipennis*; elongate, ovate. Black subnitid, practically without clothing above, a small patch of yellow scales in middle of each ventral segment.

Head convex, external rostral ridges continued back into head, forehead somewhat concave between the ridges. Rostrum narrow, internal ridges long, rather feebly convergent, sublateral sulci and median area narrowly and deeply depressed, rostrum deeply excavate in front. Eyes subrotundate. Scape moderately long, strongly incrassate, scrobes simple, not quite reaching eyes. Prothorax (3.5 x 4 mm.) gently rounded on sides, apical margin truncate above, postocular sinuation strongly marked; disc with minute granules closely set, smaller and more depressed than in *costipennis*; sides with similar granules. Elytra (10 x 6 mm.) moderately strongly dilate on sides, apex moderately produced mucronate, base rather feebly arcuate, humeri thickened, somewhat noduliform, not greatly produced. Disc with rows of subquadrate foveae becoming smaller and less distinct posteriorly, arranged in double rows, the second and fourth interstices being absent, outer row in single series, the sixth interstice present; interstices one and three costiform, three particularly prominent and carinate, five costiform showing evidences of granularity, sixth interstice with similar but more evident granularity; sides with irregular punctiform foveae, interstices granulate. Beneath concavo-convex, apical segment with shallow, ill-defined subquadrate impression occupying middle two-fourths. Legs simple, femora not ridged or dentate. ♀ Rather larger and more obese, prothorax (4 x 4.5 mm.) and elytra (10 x 6.5 mm.) with similar sculpture, the fifth elytral interstice showing a greater tendency to granularity. Beneath convex, fifth segment with shallow rounded impression at apex.

Dimensions.—♂ 15 x 6 mm.; ♀ 16 x 6.5 mm.

Hab.—Victoria, Portland (J. Dixon), Nelson (Blackburn). Type in author's collection.

Closely allied to *T. costipennis*, and with similar minutely granulate prothorax, but with different elytral foveae. These are arranged as in *T. costipennis*, in two double rows and one single row, the second and fourth interstices, but not the sixth, being absent. In the rugifer group all these three interstices are absent, and there are in consequence three double rows of foveae, the lateral boundary being formed by the seventh interstice and not by the sixth, as in *carinatus* and *costipennis*. The foveae approach somewhat to the *laevicollis* type, but are not so large nor so clearly defined as in that species; in the median striae they are subquadrate, and while well defined above and below, are less definitely separated laterally from the adjacent foveae in the same stria; in the more lateral rows and posteriorly they are smaller and less defined. I am indebted to Mr. J. Dixon for my specimens of this interesting species. So far as I have seen the costate group does not extend farther to the west than the habitat of this species.

SCLERORINUS AMYCTEROIDES, n. sp.

♂ Elongate ovate, moderately robust. Black, subopaque, rather densely clothed with minute dull golden squamose scales, lower margins with white scales, with strong black median ventral vitta; setae black.

Head continued into rostrum in same plane above, forehead bounded on either side by the continuation back of the external rostral ridges, feebly convex in middle, moderately strongly impressed on either side of convexity, these impressions continuous with basal sulci of rostrum. Rostrum short, external ridges subparallel, plane in profile, continued into forehead, the point of junction marked by a feeble constriction; median area feebly carinate, lateral sulci shallow, only marked, foveiform, at base. Scrobes deep, ending distant to eye. Eyes oval. Prothorax (4 x 5 mm.) rather strongly ampliate, apical margin feebly trisinuate, ocular lobes moderately marked, subapical impression most marked near sides, median and sublateral lines not impressed, but with rather fewer tubercles; disc with moderately large, rounded tubercles, not closely set, except at lateral margins; sides with tubercles obsolescent, not extending to coxae. Elytra (10 x 6 mm.) rather strongly widened on sides, apex abruptly rounded, almost rectangular, base gently arcuate, humeri not produced, with outwardly directed tubercle; disc with striae punctures obsolete, striae indicated by small setigerous granules; sutural interstice with fine

granules, stronger at base, second interstice not raised, with three or four isolated, widely separated subconical tubercles, third interstices tending to converge on declivity, with closely placed transverse tubercles occupying the width of the interstice, sixteen to eighteen in number, stronger and almost imbricate posteriorly, ending half way down declivity, fourth not raised, without tubercles, fifth with nine or ten tubercles similar to those on third, extending from humeri to beyond middle, sixth with five more isolated subconical tubercles extending from in front of middle half-way down declivity. Sides with tubercles flattened, not raised. Ventral segments concave on either side of median hirsute vitta, concavity most strongly marked and forming deep depression on fifth segment. Femora not ridged, tibiae simple.

♀ Closely resembling ♂ in general appearance, elytra more evenly rounded on sides, apex rather strongly emarginate, with dentiform projection on either side at level of third interstice, tubercles slightly more numerous and rather more strongly transverse; beneath gently convex, intermediate segments with faint indications of a median vitta, segments longitudinally scarred or impressed, apical segment with an oval depression at apex.

Dimensions.—♂ 16 x 6 mm.; ♀ 17 x 7 mm.

Hab.—Victoria, Portland (T. G. Sloane and J. Dixon).

Another female measures 19 x 8 mm.

A thoroughly distinct species belonging to the *sabulosus* group, but not close to any other known to me. A superficial resemblance to the genus *Amycterus* has suggested its specific name.